to appoint a special committee of three to consider the Broad Ripple contract in conjunction with the franchise committee. "I wouldn't object to that," said Mr. Gasper, "but the president took considerable time to select five men of brains on the franchise committee, and I think they are able to consider the matter without any help." Gasper's motion carried. when Councilman Irrepressible White scrambled to the floor and rammed his hands deep down in his pockets. As usual, he wanted something printed (he has al-

ing, when he will want something else Before adjournment a call signed by Coulter, Linn, Gasper, Allen and Puryear for a special meeting Thursday night to consider the Broad Ripple contract was

ready shown a mania in this line), and this

time it was copies of the contract. He was

told that the contract would be printed,

To a Journal reporter Mr. Ryan said: "Now is the time for the South Side to get rapid transit, and by that I do not mean Virginia avenue: I mean South Meridian street, and the southwest part of town. We will try to get the Broad Ripple company to sgree with the Board of Public Works to extend its line from Washington street south on Meridian to McCarty, thence scross to Illinois, and from there south to some available point for a loop. If we don't get rapid transit now we will never get it and now is the time to use the lever." Mr. Ryan has probably not considered

that even if the company was willing the city would not allow it to cross the Union tracks at the east end of the Union Station, where hundreds of lives would be endangered every hour of the day. He was asked if an unfavorable report would be made to the Council if the company re-fuses to extend its lines south of the Union

"Oh, no," said he, "not that; I couldn't afford to do that." The Broad Ripple attorneys expressed the belief that the Council would confirm the contract Thursday Unless the Council passes the ordinance

Thursday night the option with the County Commissioners will be forfeited. Thursday will be March 10, the ordinance would reach the Mayor on the 11th and he has ten days in which to sign or return it to the Council, which would bring it up to the 21st. On the following day the option expires. Those who fought holding the meeting as early as Thursday evidently had this in mind.

IT PAYS BIG.

Citizens' Company Has Earned Large Dividends for the Chicago Owners.

The Chicago Herald, yesterday, in publishing the report that Mr. Shaffer had secured an option on the lines, says a good many things of interest, particularly about the large earnings of the company. Mr. Allerton, upon being interviewed, sustained the reputation he bears among newspaper men of preferring fairy stories to commonplace truth. The Herald says: As John J. Mitchell, who was doing the negotia-

tions for the Chicago end, had to leave for Flori-

da Saturday, the effort to close at once was

abandoned. Shaffer, who was here, was given

an option for thirty days. There seems to be no doubt whatever that the deal will be brought about. The price offered for the stock is 150. There are some improvements included in the price which have not yet been funded. The Indianapolis surface roads were bought by a syndicate of Chicagoans in 1888, and have proved one of the few profitable outside investments engineered by C. B. Holmes. It was really his first outside venture. The properties were secured at reasonable figures, have always paid 8 per cent., and have earned almost 12. The syndicate which went into the Citizens' road was the old Chicago city-railway owners, L. Z.

Leiter, S. B. Cobb, W. B. Walker, S. W. Allerton, Marshall Field, John J. Mitchell, E. K. Butler, Cyrus H. McCormick and others. The roads were extended, mules discarded and electricity and cables introduced. But the fact that the ownership was in Chicago was always a disadvantage. The City Council has never failed to show more or less hostility. A local crowd tried to "sand-bag" the Citizens' company by attempting to build a rival line on streets already secured by the Chicago men. This attempt was prevented by a costly and drawn-out litigation. The Chicago owners have always had the wisdom to put Indianapolis men, into the manage-ment, and also to keep Indianapolis men in the directory, but this has not availed to entirely do away with hostile efforts on the part of policicians or rivals. The recent labor troubles were probably the final reason why the Chicago men

non-resident owners. S. W. Allerton said, last evening: "If any negotiations were on foot for the sale of the Citizens' railway company, of Indianapolis, I would certainly know about it, for I am the heaviest stock-

"Do you mean to say that an Indianapolis

istened to any proposition to part with so val-

uable and promising an investment. The strik-

ers aroused passions by prating of the Chicago

syndicate has not secured an option on the pur-"Yes, that is what I mean. There have been many proposals offered by Eastern capitalists, to which but little attention has been paid. Only yesterday I received a letter from a New York banker offering to buy the property. But we don't want to sell. We own the best street-car system in the world, and it is a good investment. To illustrate: We have spent more than \$1,000,-000 in improvements during the last three years and doubled the receipts. I don't wonder that there are parties who want to buy the system.

Who did you say was conducting the negotia-When told that the syndicate was headed by J. C. Shaffer and that John J. Mitchell was said to have representated the Citizens' railway company in the negotiations Mr. Allerton smiled and his eyes twinkled as he said: "Why, my boy, that man Shaffer has no more money than you have and Mr. Mitchell has no authority to act for the stockholders of the company in a matter of this kind. Shaffer has been trying for several years to strike a bargain, but none of his propositions has ever been serious-ly considered. As I said before, the stockhold-

ers don't want to sell such a good-paying prop-

THE CITY'S POSITION.

It Could Have Applied for a Receiver-Further Statement by Judge Taylor,

erty, and they are not going to."

Judge Taylor's statement on Friday last concerning the reasons which influenced him in appointing a receiver has been prepared at length in type-writer, and contains the following, not before published. This part of the statement is of much interest, because it treats of the opportunity the company had for a restraining order, and the prerogative that, in the Judge's opinion, lay within the power of the city authorities to apply for a receiver. The Judge said:

Were the people of the city to go without street-car service because of the inability or fallure of the company to make terms with its employes, and run the risk of bloodshed, loss of lite, destruction of property and the other terrible resultants of such a contest as was likely to follow! This question, to every correct thinking man and woman, answers itself. No! Not unless the majesty of the law had lost its compelling and protecting power. For this country is not only based upon freedom, but upon law which is a necessity to freedom; and law is contemplated to give and restore order; at least before a resort to or calling in the aid of physical force. The policeman's mace and revolver, and the rifle and bayonet of the military are only to be used as a last resort, when the peacable enginery of the law has falled.

The street-railroad company could have applied to the court for an order to restrain its employes or any others from interfering with its property and the running of its ears. The city of Indianapolis might have instituted judicial proceedings by which a receiver would have been appointed and the street-railway lines operated until the difficulty between the company and its employes was settled and the company in a situation to fulfill its contract. The city of Indianapolis had no power to settle controversies between the company and its employes; and she was under no legal obligation to let her citizens suffer for street-car service until

such settlement was made when it was so lengthened out and no prospect of a speedy ter-But neither the company nor the city attempted an appeal to the courts. So far as intent can be deduced from actions, it seemed that both were waiting until the dispute had reached that point which would afford an excuse for a display

of the methods of the despotisms of the old

Each citizen of the city of Indianapolis has an interest in her welfare, and has an interest in the contract she has with the street-railroad company, and the right to have it performed. Each and every one of her citizens may be con-sidered as stockholders in that street-car venture; and upon the failure and helplessness of the company, as in this instance, and the failure of the municipal authority to take legal action, I entertained no doubt but that it was the right of any citizen to step in and on his own behalf and the behalf of other of his fellow-citizens ask the interposition of the court, to get the benefit of that contract; and if the result reached further and prevented or ended the existing strike and the apprehended troubles, so much the better. And I concluded that it was just such a case or condition of affairs, if any there ever was or could be, that authorized and justified the court to interfere and take control, in the interest of the public, as well as that of the de-

I did not consider that the prime object of the setion could be said to be to stop the strike nor to settle the dispute between the company and its employes, but to restore the car service for the benefit of the citizens of Indianapolis and | in his bounet, there is no telling where he those generally requiring it, and that if, as an | will stop.

incident or result of that prime object, it fol lowed that the strike and troubles stopped the city would have greater reason to rejoice. And the principle upon which I acted does not necesto interfere in disputes between a private citizen, the owner of a horse and carriage or the proprietor of a grocery or dry-goods store or brewery, and his servants and employes. The distinction is so marked and transparent that the wayfaring man, though a fool, can on the instant see the difference.

The streets of the city of Indianapolis are the public property of the city, and under her control, for the uses that such thoroughfares are proper, for the benefit of her citizens and the public generally; and she, upon terms fixed and agreed upon, granted the use of her streets to and sat down satisfied until the next meettue Citizens' Street-railroad Company. This company is a corporation, termed in law a quasipublic corporation; and in that single respect stands on the same footing as other railroads. And this quasi-public corporation, the streetrailroad company, stands in express contract relations with the city and each citizen, has no other rights but those the city has granted, and s bound to perform every stipulation in its contract with the city. It is not the master of the city, but rather the city's employe or servant, and bound to keep its bond. Where, then, is the analogy between it and the private owner of a private horse and carriage, or the private owner of any other article or class of private property? The difference is too manifest to require further

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

[Concluded from First Page.] day was one by Mr. Sawyer to authorize the establishment of a postal telegraph service. It authorizes the Postmaster-general, upon the advice and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorneygeneral, to contract with any person, company or corporation owning or operating telegraph lines for the transmission of correspondence, press dispatches and postal money orders, at such rates as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties, not to exceed the rates now charged for similar messages.

The resolutions heretofore offered by Mr. Call in respect to railroad companys in Florida influencing the senatorial election of 1891 and for the opening to settlement of the railroad lands reservations in that State were taken up and Mr. Call addressed the Senate upon them.

The pure-food bill was then discussed by Mr. Berry, Mr. Paddock and Mr. Palmer.

Death of Representative Kendall, WASHINGTON, March 7 .- Representative John W. Kendall, of Kentucky, was stricken with paralysis this morning at 2 o'clock, and died at 9:25 o'clock to-night. His condition continued to grow worse from the time he was stricken until death ensued. He was unconscious at the time, and expired without a struggle. His wife, one of his sons and other friends were with him when he died. The remains will be taken to West Liberty, his former home, where the interment will be made.

Mr. Kendall served throughout the late war, holding the positions of first lieutenand adjutant of the Tenth Kentucky Confederate Cavalry. It is probable that, as a consequence of Mr. Kendall's death, the beginning of the tariff debate in the House will be delayed until Wednesday, as the House, in conformity with its usual custom on the death of a member, will adjourn shortly after meeting to-morrow, out of respect for his memory.

Congressman Mills Was Indiscreet, WASHINGTON, March 7. - Congressman Mills, of Texas, who has been progressing favorably through an attack of erysipelas in his foot, had a slight relapse to-day, caused by an indiscretion on his part. He started for the Capitol this morning, forgetting his condition in his anxiety to be recorded on the silver bill rule, but was intercepted by his physician, Dr. Sowers. As a result of this attempt at walking, Mr. Mills is suffering from another return of erysipelas in the foot.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- To-day's Post says editorially: "Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, is the most rapid talker the congressional stenographers have yet experienced, but the long distance record of Mr. Blair has not yet been beaten."

Senator Voorhees introduced bills to-day for the relief of Thomas G. Corbin and Darcus Nutt. The invalid pension bill was passed by

the House to-day. The offers of silver to the Treasury Department to-day aggregated 999,000 onnces. the amount purchased was 499,000 ounces at prices ranging from 90.75 to 91.09 cents. Secretary Noble, accompanied by Mrs. Noble, has gone to St. Augustine, Fla. The Secretary expects to return next Monday. Acting Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding has sent to the House a letter containing estimates for appropriations aggregating \$120,718 for the expenses of the board of lady managers of the World's Columbian Exposition for the fiscal year 1893 The bill to protect foreign exhibitors at

the world's fair with respect to patents was favorably reported to the House to-

SPEAKER CRISP PLAYS CZAR

Concluded from First Page.] Meredith. Williams (Ill. Milliken. Wilson (Wash.) Montgomery, Wilson, (Mo.), Wilson, (W. Va.) Edmunds. Moore, Moses, Enochs. Norton, Epes, Everett, Wright, O'Donnell, Youmans-190. NAYS. Durborow, Mitchell. Newberry, English, O'Neill, (Pa.) Beltzhoover, Outhwaite. Funston. Bentley, Page, (R. I.) Geissenhaimer, Brockner. Page, (Md.) Buchanan, (N.J.) Greenleaf, Pearson. Pushnell. Powers, Hollowell. Campbell. Harmer. Rayner. Castle. Harter. Reyburn, Causey. Hayes, (Ia.) Herbert, Speery. Chipman Hoar. Stahlnecker. Hopkins, (Pa.) Stevens, Cobb. (Mo.) Houk, (O.) stone. Johnson, (O.) Storrer, C. W. Ceekran. Ketcham, Taylor, (III) Kribbs. Taylor. (Tenn.) Lapham. Tracev. Van Horne. Covert. Little.

McKinney. Deforest Wilson, (Ky.) Dunphy. Miller. The Speaker announced the result and immediately added: "The Clerk will read the journal of yesterday's proceedings." [Laughter.]

Lockwood

McAleer.

McDonald

Lynch.

Wadsworth,

Wheeler, (Mich.)

Williams, (Mass)

Warner.

Cox, (N. Y.)

Crosby,

Daniell

Curtis.

Why Not Extend the Exclusion Act? Harper's Weekly. The laws excluding Chinese have con-

tinued, and undoubtedly with general approval. But for what reason should one of the most efficient and least troublesome people have been prohibited from entrance into the country which does not apply equally to those who are absolutely alien? The mass of foreign pauperism, crime, ignorance, in every kind and degree, which is "dumped" upon this country cannot but have an injurious effect, and it is certainly an evil which we are not bound to tolerate. It is not a moral, political or social duty to imperil our institutions and our welfare. As trustees of liberty in the truest sense, we must protect our trust.

Might Apply It to Crisp. Kansas City Journal Tom Reed built his house on a rock, the principles of law as promulgated by the Supreme Court, and he can sit and laugh at the idle storms of tree-trade sophistry. must apply that epithet to the highest judicial tribunal in the land, or else withdraw it from the ex-Speaker.

A Presidential Family.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison seems to be pretty fair running-mate. She has just been elected for a second term presidentgeneral of the Daughters of the American Revolution. When it comes to titles, it may be mentioned that the women are gen-

erally "in it." On the Straight Road to Crankiness.

Boston Journal. It is curious how many of our ardent 'tariff-reform" leaders are advocates not only of free silver comage, but also of Henry George's single-tax theory. When a man once yets free-trade notions buzzing | prove that I ever, in my entire career, faked

MORE FIGHTING ON PAPER

Charley Mitchell and John L. Sullivan Issue Pugilistic Ultimatums.

Both Say They Are Willing and Anxious to Meet in the Ring, and Abuse Each Other as if They Were Really Augry.

MITCHELL'S ULTIMATUM. He Wants Sullivan to Sign a Contract for a

Fight and Quit Bluffing. BUFFALO, N. Y., March 7 .- Charley Mitchell, the English pugilist, was seen by an Associated Press representative here today, and he gave the following official and definite ultimatum to Sullivan:

"In reply to Sullivan's charge, I deny

that I am challenging him for the sake of getting notoriety. He flatters himself. I don't require it. I have been before the American public for eleven years. He says, 'that man Mitchell don't want to fight,' Not to copy him, I say, 'all that Old Woman Sullivan has to do is to put his name to the articles that the Olympic Club forwards him.' The pleasure it would give him to thrash me, according to his own accounts, ought to be satisfaction enough, ontside of the financial benefits derived thereby. It seems incredible that a purse of \$25,000 18 not enough to satisfy this man, who tries to guil the Americans by saying that I am such an easy mark for him. It is he himself who requires free advertising. I want talk. Myself and Slavin go around giving legitimate boxing shows, willing to meet any comers in any town. Neither of us are under a fake contract. If Sullivan wishes to make the people of the continent believe in him, he wants to quit his bad imridicule upon himself from the play-going public, and come right down to business like a man and say 'I will beat this tiftypound man Mitchell, who ran away from I have never disappointed the public. That is more than John L. Sullivan can say. To prove that I am no bluffer, I here state that I will fight for the purse offered by last do not appear on the night they fix for the | he committed the startling deed. contest. I will also bet \$2,500 that I am to fix up challenges and then beat about the bush when a straight-forward reply comes. I believe that what I have herein stated will meet with the approval of the

fair-minded and sport-loving public of America. I will concede to Sullivan his choice of rules." Mitchell frequently emphasized his remarks by declaring that Sullivan was afraid to meet him. "I hope this official challenge will bring him to terms," he con-

SULLIVAN'S ULTIMATUM.

The Big Fellow Replies to Mitchell and States the Terms on Which He Will Fight. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 7 .- On receipt of Mitchell's ultimatum a reporter hunted up John L. Sullivan. The big fellow at once wrote the following: "This is my final ultimatum regarding

the contemplated match with Mitchell. will fight Mitchell any time between the 15th of August and the 7th of September, this year, at the Olympic Club, in the city of New Orleans, La., for their purse of \$25,000 and an outside bet of \$10,000 a side. I am ready to post my first deposit of \$2,500 now, or the entire sum of \$10,000 now, just as Mr. Mitchell elects. If he is in such a financial condition that he cannot post the full amount of \$10,000 now, I will accept his first deposit of \$2,500 now, the second \$2,500 in thirty days, the third \$2,500 by May 1, and the fourth \$2,500 by June 1. I will accept any reputable, honest man as stakeholder, I insist upon the match coming off between the time specified, the 15th of August, and the 7th of September, for the reason that our engagements do not end until June 4 and we resume again on the 12th of September. This gives Mr. Mitchell a full six months to train, and allows me only three months from the termination of my season. I cannot extend the limit of the time beyond Sept. 12, as my partner, Mr. Duncan B. Harrison, and myself have made contracts to open our

"As regards the statement of Mitchell that 'all I have to do is to sign the articles that the Olympic Club forwards me if I mean business,' I can only reply that I know nothing about the said articles, as I have not seen them. I do not know what they contain, and it strikes me as peculiar that these articles exist. When were they prepared, where, and by whom? Why is Mr. Mitchell so thoroughly satisfied and conversant with them? And why should I sign or give my acquiescence to sign articles of which I know nothing! Would you-would any man who is in possession of sanity and common sense! Oh, no: there is too much at stake. This fight will not only be for a large purse and an outside bet, but also a title which I have held in America for eleven years and which I do not propose to jeopard through any fake.

"I will sign any fair articles, or agree to Mr. Mitchell sending representatives to meet my representatives and drawing up a set of articles. I will, as I stated, agree upon any reputable stakeholder and reputable and honest referee, am prepared to make any dinary and fair concessions to have time of the fight taking place between Aug. 15 and Sept. 12, the amount of the purse offered \$25,000, and Marquis of Queensberry rules to govern-this to prevent foot-racing. The smaller the ring is the better I will be pleased. I limit its size to twenty-four

feet. I hope it will be twelve.

"As regards Mitchell's assertion that he stood me off twice, it is a deliberate falsehood. I had him almost finished at the Madison-square Garden contest in New York city when Captain Williams, now Inspector Williams, stopped the contest, his remark being to me, 'stop it, John, do you want to kill him?' Inspector Williams will verify this statement of mine. In relation to the fight in Chantilly, France, I can only refer to the records. He fouled me nine times, spiked me five times and refused to fight. I need only quote the last round, which lasted thirty-nine minutes. I chased him in that round five times around the ring. The mud was over a foot deep and the rain was pouring in torrents. He was the better runner, and as a runner, not a fighter, he has - a distinct class of his own. His reference to me as outweighing him forty pounds is silly and ridiculous in the extreme and only makes him the laughing stock of fighters and all who know anything about fighting. A heavy-weight is a heavyweight all the world over, whether he weighs 180 pounds or 250. My weight is exactly 236. I am told Mitchell weighs about 210. I will weigh in condition from 208 to Mitchell will weigh from 195 to 201. hardly forty difference, eh? His excuses are flimsy and foxy. Poor little 210pound baby; it's a wonder to me that he is permitted to go out without a nurse. His papa-in-law, Pony Moore,

should see to this, "By the way, do you know what has become of that £50,000 of English money that they claimed to bring over with them to back either Slavin or Mitchell with! When they came over I heard a great deal about that when I was in Australia, eleven thousand miles away. Does it not strike you as strange they don't use a part of that that amount to put up now to Those who have been calling Reed a czar | cover my \$10,000? Poes it not also strike | ty-three, Oct. 31, 1884." Now, the queer you as strange that Mitchell should not have thought of the difference in our weight when he and Slavin were challenging me, when I was away in Australia, eleven thousand miles of land and sea between us. Poor little two-hundredand-ten-pounds boy. Does it not also strike you as strange that Slavin almost immediately on my arrival home again from Australia made a match with Jackson, a man whom he affected to despise, in order to avoid meeting me. Some of these things strike me as peculiar. Poor little

foxy two-hundred-and-ten-pounds baby Mitchell! "As regards his personalities about me, and his characteristic blackguardism. will say nothing. His stock in trade seems to be billinsgate and bluff. I will leave the public to judge between us. My record is before them. I defy any man to say and or showed the white-teather.

with an expression of disgust on his face, it is a bluff-a Charles Mitchell foxy bluff. Neither he nor Slavin want to meet me. They have my ultimatum and they want to avoid the issue. If they mean fight let them cover my money; it is ready. I'll go further and make this inducement, I'll pay Mitchell's training expenses up to \$500 if he will meet me. The same offer goes to Slavin.'

Puglistic Notes. NEW YORK, March 7 .- James Corbett says he wants to fight Sullivan and will put up \$2,500 at once.

Tom O'Rourke, the manager and backer of George Dixon, has cabled Ted Pritchard, the English champion, to come to America at once and he [O'Rourke] will back him against Fitzsimmons. O'Rourke is confident that Pritchard can defeat the Australian, and is willing to invest \$10,000 or \$15,000 on the result. The Corbett-Choynski fight has been declared off and the forfeit money withdrawn. It was to have taken place at New

TIME TO THROTTLE TRUSTS,

Orleans.

When They Can Drive Honest Men to Sulcide as in the Following Sad Case.

CHICAGO, March 7. - A more than ordinarily distressing suicide is laid the door of the National Cordage Company and its monopomethods. This evening farmer Rood Williams shot himself through the heart in the presence of his wife, at their this to be final, for I require no newspaper | home, 276 Wabash avenue. Two years ago Williams invented a method of making paper twine, and sold to the Deering company the right to use his invention for the manufacture of binding-twine. It is facture of twine for other purposes, but was continually harrassed and circumvented in his efforts by the agents of the have as yet never failed in any particular to accomplish what I said I would. I have never disappointed the said I would. National Cordage Company, who, it is said, Williams fought against the overwhelming odds and gradually grew more more despondent, until the few days he has had a the Olympic Athletic Club, and will con-form to their rules. I will put up \$2,500 idly gained a firmer hold on him until to-deposit that I will forfeit to the club if I night he was almost a raving maniac when

> JAMES G. BLAINE, JR. A Sketch of the Much-Talked-of Young Man -His Ways and Habits.

> Philadelphia Press. James G. Blaine, ir., whose matrimonial affairs have been the subject of so much attention within the past week, has been living in this city for six or seven months. quietly pursuing his duties as a clerk in the ticket office of the Pennsylvania Railway Company at a salary of \$60 a month. The comment to which his most private affairs have been subjected might have disconcerted a much older man than he, but "young Jim," as he is frequently called, has, so far as his friends could discern, carried himself through the ordeal with a plucky calmness that rather won their ad-

> He has never at any time during his residence here manifested any inclination to seek in conversation any approval of his course, and he has discreetly avoided risking criticism on his personal affairs by avoiding any reference to them. While the papers were fullest of the discussion of his marriage and divorce he disappeared from the public view, and the newspaper reporters reached him only by calling at the office where he was employed, during working hours. Then when the subject of his marriage was broached he curtly declined to discuss it. Even the most ingenious questioning failed to get from him any sort of answer that could have pleased either the mind or the curiosity of the general reader.

Like a discreet diplomate who had made up his mind to say nothing he could not be persuaded or cajoled to change his position. Even those of his acquaintances who were not predisposed to concede that he was particularly brainy were moved to admire the neatness with which he avoided making a disagreeable matter worse. Although he is only past twenty-three.

his appearance bears out the remarks made in the Nevins correspondence of looking older than he is, for he would easily pass for twenty-five. He is tall and well-made; almost athletic looking. His face is heavy and strong, with eyes and nose so much like those of his distinguished father that the resemblance strikes even the most casnal observer at once. His face is smooth-shaven and his com

plexion dull white. The paleness of his skin is the more marked when under gaslight he appears, as he does almost every evening, in the conventional broadclot dress clothes, with a black satin tie. His movements are graceful and easy. He sits or reclines with an air generally nonchalant. He has little to say, but listens well, and as he puffs his cigarette his eyes show that he ponders on the words that drop

from the speaker's lips.

He has apparently little of the magnetsm that is so celebrated in histories of hi father, at least little that is manifest to the eye of the general observer. His manner is cool. He has not shown here that he has the gift or the knack of making many close friends. Although living away from family and kin here, he has apparently made, as vet, no "chums."

It was said of him in Washington that he was very fond of the life of society, and was constantly present at the affairs of some liking for a bright life, but as Philadelphia fashion is so undemonstrative, he has as yet gone out very little. He has, however, been a guest at some dinners and other affairs of fashionable moment. He has also given evidence of a wish to reciprocate the hospitality that was accorded him, but as his revenue is not large, he has very sensibly made the material evidence of his appreciation of honors conform to the resources of his exchequer.

He lives the life of a bachelor in modest apartments on South Eighteenth street. He is a member of the Rittenhouse Club where he spends many an agreeable evening. His salary as clerk could not meet the requirements of even his modest life. but it is understood that he has a small allowance from his father.

A prominent club man speaking of his resterday said: "One night in a conversation, some indiscreet person began to talk about the divorce proceedings. He did not get beyond the first sentence, however, for young Jim called the gentleman down very quickly and firmly with the remark: 'That is my business, sir, and none of yours."

A Creepy Story.

Philadelphia Times. I heard a story the other day about that much-talked-of young lady, Marie Bashkirtseff. It may be old to you, but it is new to me. It seems that one day she went to have a photograph taken, and while she waited she was amused by seeing a newly-made widow have herself pictured after a manner that is essentially French; that is, standing in her deep monrning with all the floral tributes to the late deceased surrounding her. These, by-the-by, included a lot of diabolical wreaths made of black and white beads, inventions only possible to the French mind. After the bereaved had departed the young girl hunted around the studio until she found some black draperies, and these she ranged about herself until looked as if she were in mourning. She rested on one of the floral crosses which had been forgotten, and for a background she had a strip of black, on which she had written in white chalk, "Marie, aged twenpart of this was that this picture, taken about ten months before her death, really predicted it, for she died on the very day which was in white on that black ground The photograph is, I believe, in the possession of an American girl. The story is a bit spooky, and rather gives one the creeps.

Cheerful Remark.

New York Commercial Advertiser (Dem.) They say that Chief-justice Fuller cannot afford to support his family on his salary and that he will resign in the event of the election of a Democratic President. To many persons this will present a strong argument for Harrison's defeat.

In a State of Mlud.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Miss Frances Willard is in a great state of mind, and says that she will never, never have anothing more to do with that horrid "Oh," said the champion, in conclusion, | man, Ignatius Donnelly.

ALGER DECLARES HIMSELF

Says He Has Concluded to Enter the Race for the Presidential Nomination.

Morrison Says Palmer Is Too Old and Intimates That He May Be a Candidate Himself -Elkins for Governor of West Virginia.

DETROIT, Mich., March 7.-The Tribune of to-morrow will contain the following: "Gen. Russel A. Alger will leave for California to-morrow evening to attend the annual meeting of the Fort Bragg Redwood Company. A reporter called on General Alger at his home, on West Fourth street, this evening, and, in response to inquiries, the General said that his trip involved purely private business affairs.

"Will you not say before leaving, General Alger, something as to your attitude toward the suggestions of your name for the Republican presidential nomination?" "I have until recently," said he, "been undecided as to whether I would enter the contest for the nomination; but in view of the expressions which have come to me from earnest Republicans throughout the country, I have concluded to enter the field. You may say this for me through the Tribune for the information of my friends both at home and abroad." Morrison Is for Morrison.

CHICAGO, March 7.-Hon. William R. Morrison, of the Interstate-commerce Commission, arrived in this city to-day. Speakalleged that Williams then endeavored to | ing of the Cook county Democrat convenpersonation of an actor, which only brings | form a stock company for the manu- | tion, which last week indorsed the candidacy of Gen. John M. Palmer for the presidency, he said: "I cannot see that it was conducted any different from that which instructed for him in New York State." twine manufacturing plant. For two years | Continuing, Mr. Morrison said: "I am opposed to Senator Palmer's candidacy, and regard it as an unwise movement. Senator Palmer is altogether too old to be a candidate. He is in his seventy-fifth year, and l don't believe any man at that age should be a candidate. Then again, the Democracy of the State would look upon Senator Palmer's candidacy as a practical gift to the Republicans of a Senatorship, because the next Legislature, which would elect a successor to General Palmer, will no doubt be Republican. shall have many friends in the State convention. They will be stanch friends of mine. They will be opposed to General Palmer's candidacy, which is not looked upon favorably in the southern part of the State. I want to state right here, however, I never bolted the nominee in my life. Hence I have no reason to believe that my friends would do such a thing. But I can not tell what they will do. Of course, if the State delegation is not for me, I certainly will not be a candidate,"

Eikins for Governor.

Epecial to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- "With Stephen B. Elkins at the head of the Republican State ticket in West Virginia the Democrats would be out of the race," said ex-Representative John M. Langston, the well-known Virginian colored orator. "I have just returned from the biggest convention of Republican organizations West Virginia has ever known," continued Mr. Langston, "and the enthusiasm for Mr. Elkins was wonderfully unanimous. If he is the gubernatorial candidate you may safely count on West Virginia's electoral vote being Republican. Mr. Elkins's candidacy would mean much in Virginia: the effect of his tight in West Virginia would cross the State line, and would do much toward making Virginia Republican." "Who will be nominated at Minneap-

May Throw the Election in the House. TOPEKA, Kan., March 7 .- It is said that at the recent meetings the central committees of the Democratic and People's parties considered a plan for the basis of their proposed combination this fall. The plan, which is still under consideration, is said to be as follows: The Democrats will support the People's electoral ticket and give them the entire vote, with the exception of the Associate Justice. The Democrats will indorse the People's congressional nominees in the five districts now represented by Alliance Congressmen, and the People's party will indorse Democratic nominees in the First and Second districts, now represented by Republicans, and give the Democrats the Congressman-at-large.

"Harrison, without doubt. He can carry

Virginia, too.'

Will Hold Eighteen Thousand Democrats. CHICAGO, March 7 .- The plans of the wigwam to accommodate the Democratic national convention were finally adopted by the local arrangements committee today and forwarded to the national committee for approval. With the boxes contemplated and a little crowding, the hall will accommodate over eighteen thousand persons. The frontage on Michigan avenue 18450 feet, and the depth 250 feet. In exterior appearance the wigwam will be simply a big box of bright lumber with a fashion. He apparently still manifests | few holes in it, but the interior arrangements are declared to be admirable. It is expected the hall will be built and ready to receive its interior decorations by June 1

Municipat Elections. PORTLAND, Me., March 7 .- The city is turned upside down to-night and the Democrats are parading the streets with bands and torches. For the first time for years the Democrats have gained control of the city government, electing a majority of the City Council on joint ballott and electing their Mayor by a wide margin.
IOWA CITY, Ia., March 7.—In the city

election to-day the Republicans elected two and the Democrats three aldermen. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 7 .- In the city election to-day a Democratic Mayor was chosen and the next City Council is a tie. Political Notes.

Senator Chandler says New Hampshire will surely present the name of ex-Senator Blair at Chicago, and that the latter has

been promised Southern votes. The presidential preferences of the Democratic editors of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia are as follows: Cleveland. 26; Gorman, 9; Hill, 11; Boice, 2. The Republican editors are mainly for Harrison. Is Getting the Best.

There is no class of brainy workers who

are paid worse wages than college profess-

ors, and President Harper of the new Chi-

cago University is capturing the best material in the country by a recognition of the unfairness of this principle. Even a

New York Commercial Advertiser.

professor can appreciate the difference between \$2,500 and \$7,000 a year. ----New York for Harrison. New York Press. There are no more brainy people in the world than the English speaking and English reading workingmen of New York and Brooklyn, and we may add of the remainder of the State. Their votes gave the State to Harrison four years ago, and can

be depended upon again, with the issue

even more clearly and directly presented.

He'll Take the Other, Too, in Time, New York Recorder.

Hill's friends are triumphantly pointing to his Roman virtue in not drawing the salary of Senator while he was pulling out of the treasury of this State the bigger one of Governor. What did they expect him to do? Draw two salaries? He could only take one, and he selected the larger one.

The Levee's Ticket. Washington Post.

Colonel Jag, of Kentucky, and Colonel Boose, of Kansas, would make a presidential ticket that would keep the American people awake at nights. Isage Pusey Gray's Boom.

Washington Post

The demon of overwook will be a good subject for hospital repairs by the time it is through with the Ike Pusey Gray boom.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .-- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SOME MARCH MAGAZINES.

The opening chapter of W. D. Howells's story. "The World of Chance," in Harper for March, reads as if it might be in the nature of autobiography. It relates the experience of a young man who has been doing journalistic work on a Western paper, but only as a preliminary to higher literary work for which he has aspirations. He comes to New York, with a manuscript of a novel in his bag and lofty ambition in his mind. Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson has a short story of American society life in Italy, which is not up to this author's usual grade of merit. People who like dialect stories will probably enjoy the "Melchoir" tales of William McLennan in the French-Canadian patois. The dialect shows the marks of being accurately transcribed, but to those unaccustomed to hearing it it makes very hard reading. Ernest Ingersoll has a pleasing illustrated study of gray squirrels and their habits. Edward Anthony Bradford discusses the question of whether aliens shall be permitted to own landed property in the United States. Mr. De Blowitz has a chapter of memoirs telling how he became chief Paris correspondent of the London Times. Julian Ralph has a second article on the fur region of the Northwest, and another on St. Paul and Minneapolis. Poultney Bigelow continues his account of a tour from the Black Forest to the Black sea. "The London of George the Second" is the title of Walter Besant's historical paper.

Scribner for March opens with a poem by James Russell Lowell "On a Bust of General Grant." So far as known this is the last one written by Mr. Lowell, and it was left incomplete in two or three lines. contribution of interest and importance is that by Charles Rogers, U. S. N., on "The Water Route from Chicago to the Ocean." Under the title "Small Country Places" Samuel Parsons, jr., gives a lesson in the art of landscape gardening. M. N. Forney writes of "Speed in Locomotives" and the limits of fast running. The relation of train speed to transportation is dis-cussed by Theodore Edy. H. Walter Webb describes a practical experiment in fast running on the New York Central road. Robert Grant contributes an amusing chapter entitled "The Reflections of a Married Man." William F. Apthorp writes of "Paris Theaters and Concerts." William A. Coffin has a third paper on "American Illustration of To-day." Robert Louis Stevenson's serial, "The Wrecker," still drags its slow and not very interesting length along. A depressing short-story called "A New England Kismet" is contributed by Alice Morse Earle.

"A Soldier's Secret," the novel in the March Lippincott, is by Captain King, and is in his usual interesting style. Considering the space occupied by these complete novels each month, this magazine succeeds in offering a surprising variety of other matter. In the "Journalist Series," A. E. Watrons tells of the merits of the newspaper man as a confidant. Foxball Keene writes of "Horsemanship and Polo." Charles R. Deacon discusses the question of the speed of railway trains. H. P. Mawson gives some historical facts in regard to the rebuilding of the navy. M. G. McClelland and Lillian A. North have each a rather pointless character sketch. Other articles are: "Ibsen's Earlier Work," "An Independent Theater," "The Independent Theater of New York" and several poems.

The Cosmopolitan contains a number of especially interesting contributions, among them Elizabeth Bisland's sketch of the "Cathedral of Cologne," Adam Badeau's account of "Strawberry Hill and the Countess Waldegrave," "The Imogens of the Stage," by Charles L. Wingate, and "The Columbian World's Fair," by M. H. De Young. Oscar Fay Adams has a good short story entitled "The Bishop's Un-guarded Moment." Other papers are: "The Political Cartoons of John Tenniel," "A light with a Leopard" and "From an Ex-Guardsman's Note-book."

There is no reason why even the busiest of men should go uninformed concerning the events of the time when so many publications are prepared for his especial benefit. The Quarterly Register of Current History (Detroit) contains reviews of the Behring sea dispute, the dispute with Chili. gives the status of the Irieh agitation, deacribes the situation in Russia, including the persecution of the Jews, reviews political affairs in this and other countries and touches briefly upon all the leading topics of the day.

Book News (Philadelphia) has a portrait and biographical sketch of Mrs. Humphrey Ward in its March number. A Boston letter contains some reminiscences of that eccentric woman, Emily Dickinson, who was not discovered in a literary sense by her neighbors until after she was dead.

The American Angler contains a number of contributions in its special line of topics, but the interest of the March number centers in the "Notes and Queries," wherein many questions that occur to sportsmen are discussed and many incidents told.

The Northern Insane Hospital. Loganspert Journal.

While the Journal has conceded to Dr. Rogers an intention and a desire to manage the affairs of the Northern Indiana Hospital properly it has had occasion to question his executive ability. Its position has been singularly confirmed by the report to the State Board of Charities which has been or will be made by Secretary Johnson, a Democrat, which was published in the Journal a day or two ago. According to Mr. Johnson a repetition of the unfortunate occurrences at the hospital has been prevented by changes necessary to secure that end. In other words the proper precautions have been taken after and not before the occurrences. Dr. Rogers is a man of ability and the position he occupies is a trying one, yet he is there to say that just such deplorable accidents as have given the institution an unenviable name abroad do not occur. For Secretary Johnson to say that they were "unforeseen" and yet capable of being prevented in future is not at all complimentary to the management of the institution.

Mr. Dana's Predictions.

New York Special. Onite a number of newspaper proprietors from various towns in the State have been in the city for aday or two to attend a business meeting. Some of them called upon Mr. Charles A. Dana, and in the course of a delightful conversation lasting an hour they asked Mr. Dana his opinion about the presidential nominees. The editor did not heaitate a moment. Said he:-

"Senator Hill will be nominated with practical unanimity by the Democratic convention, and either Mr. Blaine or President Harrison by the Republicans."

A Formidable Antagonist. New York Commercial Advertisor.

Young Mrs. Blaine may find it difficult to forego her woman's privilege of having the last word, but if she reads Mr. Blaine's statement through with care and intelligence she will perceive that he is a very difficult antagonist to dispose of. Much abler and more experienced persons than Mrs. J. G. Blaine, jr., have found themselves in a singular unpleasant position before the public in relation to this matter.

The Great Issue. Richmond Item.

izenship are depied to any voter of any | wely so.

AMUSEMENTS. ENGLISH'S-TO-NIGHT DE WOLF HOPPER And his merry company in the delightful musical burletta

PRICES-All lower floor, \$1.50; balcony reserved 5e; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c.

TOMLINSON HALL Friday Evening, March 11, MAMMOTH

CAKE WALK \$500-IN PRIZES-\$500

Prices-Reserved seats, Lower Floor, Balcony and Stage, \$1; Gallery, 50c. Seats on sale this morning at the box-office of the Grand Opera-house.

ENGLISH'S-EXTRA Three nights and fastinee, beginning Thursday, March 10, HALLEN & HART.

In their entirely new version of the funniest of all musical comedies. LATER ON." Prices—Gallery, 15c; Balcony, 25c; Dress Circle, 50c; Orchestra, 75c; Orchestra Circle, \$1.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH

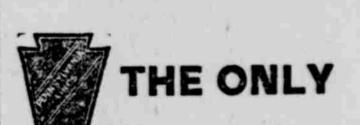
Tuesday evening, March 8, Rev. Lyman Abbott. Of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, will deliver his

UNDER WHICH CREED. Seats on sale at Baldwin's Saturday morning. Admission, with reserved seat, 50 cents. Y. M. C. A.-TO-NIGHT. FRED EMERSON

-BROOKS.-



Knight & Jillson, S. PENNSYLVANIA ST



STRICTLY FIRST CLASS PULLMAN VESTIBULE PASSENCER TRAINS NOW IN SERVICE BETWEEN

ST. LOUIS and NEW YORK VIA INDIANAPOLIS

ARE TRAIN "20" AND TRAIN "21" OVER THE

VANDALIA PENNSYLVANIA SHORT LINES.

"20" LEAVES DAILY "21" ARRIVES 8 10 a. m ST. LOUIS 7 30 p. m. 8 00 p. m. INDIANAPOLIS 12 45 p. m. 6 05 p. m 9 30 a. m. 8 25 p. m..... COLUMBUS 7 20 a. m. 2 20 a. m PITTSBURGH 1 10 a. m. 1 25 p. m PHILADELPHIA 4 25 p. m. 4 00 p. m NEW YORK 2 00 p. m. "20" ARRIVES DAILY"21" LEAVES

THESE TRAINS Are equipped with coaches, Vestibule Parlor Smoking-cars, Pullman Vestibule Dining cars, Pullman Vestibule Bleeping Cars and RUN SOLID between St. Louis and New York, via Indianapolis, carrying Arst class passengers only.

Address BRUNNER, Pennsylvania and Vandalia Lines, Indianapolis,

party in any section of the Republic, and this tyranny is defended by any party on any grounds whatever, the question of equal rights before the law should take precedence of all others with every honest advocate of those rights, as well as every law-abiding citizen.

Good Topic for a "Plece,"

Philadelphia Press. James Whitcomb Riley's success in being claimed as a runaway boy by a Kansas City woman, in spite of the fact that he has known his mother intimately fora great many years, is very funny, and only needs the licoster poet's turning of the in-So long as the commonest rights of cit- | cident into dialect to make it most effect-